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WHEELING, W. VA., MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1898.

PRICE TWO CENTS. (PRICE PRICE

RATHER A DULL DAY

At the Government Departments for News Of any Consequence.

FIRST QUIET SUNDAY FOR MONTHS.

President and his Cabinet will now be Confronted with the Difficult Problem of the Final Disposition of the Philippines, and Next to That Comes the Provision of a Government for Cuba-Conjectures About the Probable Action of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-The white | government will dispose of the trans house, the war department and the usual Sunday quiet, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor February

Secretary Alger was at the depart-ment a few minutes and also went to ment a few minutes and also went to the white house, but did not remain long. General Corbin came into his of-fice during the day and looked over his dispatches, but did not remain constantly on duty as he has been doing. There were a few clerks about the de-partments but scarcely a Sunday passes in peace times that this does not hap-pen. The busy, warlike attitude has entirely disappeared, and Washington has

settled down to a peace basis.

The president believes that the most serious problem which the peace commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped that the af-fairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be fairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The absolute relinquishment by Spain of all sover-eignty over the islands in the West Indes will allow only the property questions to be settled between the governments—that is, what Spain shall remain as captures of war, and the protection of Spainsh subjects and their property in the islands. The greater questions growing out of the war as relating to Cuba and Porto Rico will have to be call with by the United States alone. Difficait Philippine Problem.

The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult problem in the peace

sent the difficult problem in the peace negotiations has caused the administration to give it a great deal of care-ful attention. Several suggestions have ful attention. Several suggesteds are been made as to what shall be done, one being the retention of the bay, city and harbor of Manila, just what the protocol gives temporarily. Another is that Subig bay and a sufficient amount of territory for a naval and coaling station to be secured, and the building up of an American city at that place between

of an American city at that place begun.

Still another idea which is being considered is the retention of the island of Luzon, the advocates of that plan between the governments which occupied a portion of the island with a line of demarcation such as would exist in case Manila and the bay only were relained. The island of Luzon is the largest of the group and contains about three million people, which are said to be a better class than in the Philippines. It is believed, however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will make on the subject. Their reports are expected before the commission meets.

As to Porto Rico and Cuba.

As to Porto Rico and Cuba. The final determination as to the gov

rnment of Porto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems for consideration, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite rapidly Americanized and become quite rapidly Americanness and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Porto Rico will be un-der military control for the present. Cuba aiso will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American re-forms in the matter of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see be such that the people of the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States. It is thought the sanitary improvement of Havana and other cities, the management of the minimum of the other cities, the management of the nicipalities and liberality offered country people will be of such a cha ter as soon to convince the people the changed conditions are for

the changed conditions are for their good.

There has been a little doubt about soon settling the transfer of Porto Rico, and the reception which the American troops have received in that Island is a justification for the belief. Porto Rico will be treated at once as an American possession. The first movement in this direction will be the sending of a delegation of officials from the postoffice department to investigate and report upon the mail facilities there now and to make such recommendations as they deirnine upon. Mail routes, methods of transportation and the conditions of postoffices generally in the Island will be established at once wherever troops are stationed and at such other points as may be demanded by the interests of Americans and the people of the islands if the present offices are not available.

A similar course is likely to be taken

A similar course is likely to be taker in Cuba, but this is likely to be delayed as the immediate removal of the Spanand the occupation by the Unite States is not expected. No more troops will be sent General Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the war department that the 16,000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Ma-nila and the ground which the United States for the present will occupy.

Treops to Leave Cubs.

All of the troops that were with General Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be out of Cuba by Friday of this them to Montauk Point. There will remunes to do garrison duty. It is yet possible that a battery will be sent to Santiago to take the place of the bat-Isaniago to take the place of the batteries which are to be removed. General Miles has about 15,000 men in Porto
Rico. They will be sufficient for the occupation of the island, and perhaps
more than will be needed after the
Spanish evacuation. The remainder of
the troops will remain in the various
amps to which they have been assignad for the present, though something may
be done looking toward diminishing
the number when it becomes apparent
that they are no longer needed. The

government will dispose of the transports that have been in use as fast as they can be released and are no longer required for service.

All vessels of the navy that can be spared from service in the West Indies will be ordered to ports in the States where the men will be given brief holidays. The big battleships of the fleet will be put in dry dock as soon as possible and undergo such repairs as may be necessary. There is scarcely a vessel of the navy that does not need docking. It is expected that the large dock in the New York yard will be ready to receive the ships in about two weeks. The auxiliary vessels of the navy which will not be used for the permanent navy will be disposed of as soon as they go out of commission, probably being sold at auction.

OUR NEAR BEIGHBOR

What the Papers of Mexico Think of Our West Indian Conquests. CITY OF MEXICO, August 14.—The

press comments variously on the terms of peace between the United States and

The Mexican Herald says: "Spain may thank the short-sightedness of her

The Mexican Herald says: "Spain may thank the short-sightedness of her statesmen for the loss of Porto Rico. The Cuban question might have been settled long ago, as some Spanlards wanted it settled, by selling the island to the American povernment. Before the American povernment. Before the American povernment. Before the American povernment Before the American povernment be held as England holds Egypt, and, in our opinion, it is extremely likely everto enjoy absolute independence. Perhaps it is not desirable."

L'National, moderate Liberal paper, says the war waged in Cuba by the Americans has not been a savage and barbarous struggle but as civilized as far as war can be civilized. "It will not do in the future to disdain the American army. He who does so will show that he is unable to profit by the lessons of history."

El Tiempo, the organ of the clerical and reactionary party, and opposed to the government, says: "The protocol makes no mention of the enormous pecuniary indemnity which it was said the Yankees intended to demand of Spain. Will they, with their accustomed bad faith, hold that question in reserve to bring it up at Paris at the last moment and obtain by that means further advantages? This might happen, and it would not surprise us if it did. We cannot enter into further comments on the fatal announcement for we are overwhelmed with the reflection in which Mexico and her future appears to our magination in so said a light that we cannot put our thoughts into order."

ASSEMBLING SHIPS

At Key West in Accordance with Order of Navy Department. KEY WEST, Aug. 14.-7:30 p. m.-In

accordance with orders from the navy department following the President's proclamation of a suspension of hostilities, Commodore Howell, of the north Cuban coast blockading squadron, is rapidly assembling his ships at Key West. Many arrived yesterday and still

The flagship San Francisco with the The flagship San Francisco with the commodore aboard, arrived this morning. She looks none the worst for her experience off Havana late Friday morning. The hole torn in her stern by the 12-inch shells from Morro Castle has been neatly patched and the damage to the ship is inconsiderable.

The larger gunboats and the torpedo boat destroyers have not yet received orders, but the torpedo boats and revenue cutters have already been called north.

north.

The revenue cutter Hudson, which won, perhaps, the highest distinction of all the smaller craft by her gallant work at Cardenas during the Winslow enterprise to the property of the work of t Cardenas during the Winslow ensignment, left for Norfolk this morning
ind the revenue cutter Morrill, which
rived from the Matanzas Station this
orning left for Norfolk this afternoon,
hey will be followed to-morrow by the
venue cutter Woodbury and Windom,
hich came from Havana and the light tender Maple, from the Isle of

house thouse the print of the p

The other superoft, Marietta, Castine are the Bancroft, Marietta, Castine Newport, Miantonomah, Apache, Peorlia, Hornet, Oneida, Hawk, Dorothes Buccancer, Sylvia, Siren, Ranger Piscataqua and Uncas. The Tecum-seh and smaller unarmored tugs Sloux Calumet and Cheyenne left to-day for

Tamps.

The gunboat Princeton, which has been doing special duty around Guantanamo and British Honduras, opportunely returned to-day but she has received no further orders. Other ships of the bombarding squadron are expected to which or to morrow.

omight or to-morrow.

Naval officers are unanimous in their expressions of gratification that the war is over and are anxiously looking for orders which will take them north.

Pays Pretty Well.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—General Shafter reports to the war department to-night concerning the customs receipts

to-night concerning the customs receipts at Santiago as follows:

EANTIAGO DE CUBA,

August 14, 5:37 p. m.

H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General U. S.

Army, Washington:

I have the honor to report for your information that there were taken in at the customs house here from July 30 to August 13 inclusive, 353,445.24.

(Signed) Major General.

General Lee to Washington.

General Lee in Washington. WASHINGTON, August 14.—General Fitzhugh Lee, in command of the Sev enth army corps at Jacksonville, arrived in Washington to-night, in response to telegraphic orders from the secretary of war, to whom he will report in the morning. The general was accompanied by his son, who is a member of his staff.

A DRAWN BATTLE

With the Spanish by Part of General Wilson's Command-An Artillery Duel in Which Neither Side Gained an Ad-

COAMO, Porto Rico, August 13, Even ing.—(Delayed in Trasmission.)—Gen-eral Wilson moved one Lancaster battery out to the front this afternoon for the purpose of shelling the Spanish po-sition on the crest of the mountain at the head of the pass through which the road winds. The enemy occupied a position of great natural strength, protect-

road winds. The enemy occupied a position of great natural strength, protectd by sever lines of entrenchments and a battery of two Howitsers. The Spaniards were eager for the fray, and earlier in the day and fired upon Colonel Biddie, of the engineer corps, who, with a
pistoon of troop C, of New York, was
reconsoltering on their right fiank.
As our battery rounded a surve in the
road, 2,000 yards away, the enemy openday a ratiliery and infantry fire. Four
companies of the Third Wasconsin
which were posted on the buffs to the
right of the road were not permitted to
respond to the infantry fire. The guns
advanced at a gallop in the face of a
terrific fire, were unsimblered and soon
hurling common shell and shrapmel at
the enemy at a lively rate, striking the
emplacements, batteries and entrenchments with the rhythmic regularity of
a trip hammer. The enemy soon abandoned one gun, but constituted to serve
the other at intervals for over an hour.
They had our range and their shrapnel
burst respectedly over our men. One
shell burst, the fragments killing Corporal Swanson, of Company L, and seriously wounding Corporal Yanke and
Privates Bunce and Vought.

Captain Paget, the British army offi-Captain Paget, the British army offi-

Adjuntas and General Brooke, who had advanced beyond Guayama, will return that town.

General Miles expects to do nothing ending the arrival at SanJuan of the case commissioners.

FIRST CONGRATULATIONS

Of a Foreign Government Comes From Italy with a Cordial Expression of Good Will.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 .- The government today received the first con-gratulations from a foreign power upon the successful termination of the war with Spain. The congratulations came with Spain. The congratulations came from Italy through the Italian ambassador, Baron Fava. He communicated to the state department to-day by direction of his government an expression of cordial satisfaction at the prompt signature of the preliminaries of peace, together with the wish of the Italian government that, after the war, conducted with such conspicuous gallantry by the United States, this country might enjoy the benefits of peace. Ambassador Faya, in presenting the views of his government, expressed the hope that they would be communicated as soon as possible to the President.

Troops Embarked for Home:

Troops Embarked for Home WASHINGTON, August 14.—Adjutant General Corbin has received the following:

SANTIAGO, August 18. Rio Grande, Seneca and Comanche with Ninth and Tenth cavalry, Fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry, all leaded, and will go out this afternoon unless hurricanes, of which reports have been had as blowing south of Jamaica, pre-

MR. McKINLEY DOFF YOUR HAT

To the Very High and Deserved Compliment Paid By the London Times.

A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT'S STATESMANSHIP.

LONDON, Aug. 15 .- The Times, this morning, comments editorially upon the generous universal recognition of the part which President McKinley has played throughout the war between the United States and Spain and says:

"If foreign observers might presume to have an opinion upon his conduct it would probably be that President McKinley has kept his finger constantly upon the national pulse and has known how to stimulate and direct national thought without too markedly outrunning its movements.

"Everything has been done in the open, every move has been discussed as a possibility all over the United States before the government was irrevocably committed one way or the other, and the result of the cautious, tentative policy is that where he stands at this moment the President has the whole American people at his back.

"We do not know that there can be any higher statesmanship for a president governing under the constitution of the United States."

the purpose of observing the operations in the field, distinguished himself by aid-

in the field, distinguished minster by adding Dr. Woodbury.

Here Captain Lee and Private Sizer, of Company F, were wounded by Mauser bullets. In about two hours the enemy abandored the other gun and the men began to fiee from the extremelments toward a banana grove in the gorge. Our guns shelled them as they ran.

our gun was now ordered to advance to a position a quarter of a mile further on. It had just reached the new position when Spanish infantry reinforcements filed into the trenches and fired down a deadly fire upon our men, compelling the battery to retire at a galtop.

compelling the battery to retire at a galilop.

Then both the enemy's Howitzers reopened and shrapnel screamed and Mausers sang. Another gurigalloped from the rear, but our ammunition was exhausted.

Lieutenant Haines was shot in the body by a Mauser just before his gun retired, the ball following a rib.

The orders issued for two companies to advance were countermanded and the firing soon ceased.

Colone's Bilas, of General Wilson's starf, went forward to the enemy's line with a flag of truce and explained that peace negotiations were almost concluded and that their position was unterded.

peace negotiations were asmost consuded and that their position was unterable and demanded their surrender.

The Spanish have no communication with the outside world and the commander asked until to-morrow morning in order that be might communicate with Governor General Macias at San Luca.

Juan.

General Wilson and his staff viewed to-day's action from a hill at the right of the battery. The enemy's guns were fired from a high elevation with low velocity. The Spantards had the range as accurately as they had at Santiago. Their position from the front is almost impregnable, but it can be turned.

Estimates of the strength of the enemy range from 500 to 1,000. Their position is five miles from Aibonito.

It is All Off.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL WILSON AT COAMO, Aug. 18, morning (delayed in transmission.)—"Tell the American general if he desires no further shedding of blood to remain where

This is the reply that the Spanish commander, Colonel Nucvillas, sent to General Wilson's demand for the sur render of Albonito made last night. render of Alconic unless orders fight is certain to occur unless orders are sent from Washington to prevent it.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL WILSON AT COAMO, Aug. 13, noon (delayed in transmission.)-The orders to advance given to General Ernst's brigade were countermanded upon re-ceipt of the President's order to susend hostilities.

pend hostilities.

General Wilson this morning sent a party with a riag of truce to notify the Spaniards of the suspension of hostilities, but the flag was not respected. This was by order of Governor General Macias. As General Macias has no communication with Madrid he may thus cut himself off from official notification of the situation, although natives have been sent through the Spanish lines to spread the news that a cessation of hostilities had been ordered.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 13, evening. -The peace news has stopped all for-ward movement of the American army vent. The Breakwaier, City of Macon and Arcadia will go to-morrow with two light batteries and Twelfth and Seventeenth infantry. One of the hardest rain storms we have had is raging this afternoon. Am getting the sick that have to be left behind in very comfortable condition.

HONG KONG, Aug. 14.-News of the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Spain was received here yesterday. The British steamer Australian, bound for Sydney, N. S. W., was chartered to carry the news to Manila. No other vessel was available for the purpose, owing to the prevalence of typhoons.

THE POPE'S ILL HEALTH

Has Produced a Great Commotion-Intrigues Going On.
ROME, Aug. 14.—The pope's extreme

reakness has produced a great commotion, excitement and intrigue among the members of the sacred college. It is reported that France, Germany and Austria, as being chiefly concerned in the accession to the papacy, have ordered their representatives not to leave Rome. Dr. Lapponi, the pope's physi-cian, thinks there is no danger if the

cian, thinks there is no canger it the pope is able to pull through the hot weather. All the members of the family of the pope have hurried to Rome. His holiness on Friday Insisted upon upon getting up, but soon had to be carried to bed sgain in a state of partial collapse. He does not suffer from any specific affection, but only from debutter.

Bear Important Dispatches. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Lieutenant

Colonel Charles Dick, of the Eighth Ohio, the President's own company, and Major Goodfellow, volunteer aide on General Shafter's staff, arrived in Washington this evening from Santi ago. The seeming from santi-ago. The are the bearers of important dispatches and information from Gen-eral Shafter to the President and secre-tary of war. Colonel Dick had a con-ference of an hour and a half with the

Rather Aged.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 14.—Mrs Delilah Cromwell, the oldest woman in Nebraska, is dead at her home near Table Rock. She was a small girl when Washington was President, and insisted washington was free that she was born in 1778. Neighbors who have known her for thirty years, believe she was about 110 years old. Her fourth husband died of old age a quarter of a century ago.

American Bark Wrecked.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Advices from Melbourne report that the American bark C. C. Funk, Captain Nissen, which sailed from Tacoma, May 23, for Mel-bourne, has been wrecked on Filnders Island, Tasmania, Eleven of those on board the bark, including Captain Nis-sen, his wife and two children, were drowned.

Fresno's Big Fire.

FRESNO, Cal., August 14.—The con-flagration that devastated a large area in the packing house district in Fresno ward movement of the American army at midnight was not gotten under control until daybreak this morning. The mo and General Schwan at Mayagues will remain at those places. General ted from a conservative standpoint at Henry, who is at Utuado, will return to from \$300,000 to \$450,000.

WAKENING

To the Blow that has Struck

BY TERMS OF THE PROTOCOL.

The Comments of the Press of Madrid an a Neritable Funeral Hymn on the Dec traction of the Spanish Colonial Empire Nothing but Grief and Despair Over the Folly and the Conduct of the War-Ha vana Greatly Agitated Over the News of the Signing of the Protocol-A Very Gloomy Outlook.

LONDON, August 15.-The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:
"The comments of the press on the

protocol are a veritable funeral hymn on the destruction of the Spanish colonial empire. Some days ago the desire for peace made the people close their eyes to the price, but now, upon reading the protocol, they realize that the cost is the loss of that empire which Spain had conquered with so much glory and that Spain now falls to the second rank among nations. The public mind is

stunned and there is general mourning. "General Blanco telegraphs that Havana is greatly agitated by the news of the signing of the protocol, and that nuch anxiety is manifested to learn the conditions, which have not yet published. Some uneasiness is felt reparding the effect that the text of the protocol may have on the Spanish volunteers in Havans.
"Many newspapers express grief and

despair that the men who brought dis-aster on Spain by lack of foresight, organisation and ability, should continue

KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT

Manifested in Madrid Over the Publication of the Protocol-Loss of Philippines. The Last Straw,

MADRID, August 15, 4 a. m.—The city was patrolled by police last night but perfect tranquility prevails. The publi-cation of the protocol produced keen disappointment so far as it refers to the Philippines, where it had been hoped Spain would preserve her sovereignty intact. Clause III of the protocol dispels this allusion.

Echoing public feeling, the independent and opposition papers bitterly criticise the clause as affording pretext for curtailing Spanish sovereignty in the rchipelago where control or interference of a foreign power would make the natives ungovernable.

El Heraldo wants to know how Amer-ica proposes to make the Cuban and Philippine insurgents submit to a sus-pension of hostilities and keep them in eash until evacuation of the islands by the Spaniards is completed.

El Nacional says: "We would rather

ose the Philippines altogether than submit to American tutelage.

The other papers discuss the probabil-ity of the abolition of the colonial office, declaring that the total loss of the Philippines would be "preferable to American partnership or control."

All the adversaries of the present cab-inet find fault with the protocol because the fifth clause allows until October for the meeting of the peace commissioners

the meeting of the peace commissioners and stipulates that when a definite treaty is concluded it shall be ratified according to the constitutional rules of each country, thus "affording Sagasta with a plausible pretext for adjourning the convocation of the cortes until he has a treaty of peace to put before them. Public opinion attaches great importance to the Spanish commission in Paris making a resolute stand in defense of Spain's territorial rights in the Philippines. The government therefore wants to send a strong, competent body of delegates.

A decree has been issued granting the repatriated troops a three months' furfough. The minister of war, Lieutenant General Correa, has issued circulars fixing rules for the diabandment of the troops returning from the West Indies, who will hand over their arms and war stores at the ports of Vego, Corrus, and Santander. The soldiers and noncommissioned officers will return to their homes at the expense of the state. and Santander. The solders and non-commissioned officers will return to their homes at the expense of the state, and the officers are to be placed in the reserves until the reorganization of the home army permits their being replaced on the active list. About 120,000 men and 6,000 officers are expected from the West Indies alone.

west Indies alone.

The French conduct of the negotiations for peace is regarded as a ciever stroke of French diplomacy, considering the immense French interests in Spanish financial and commercial undertakings.

MADRID PRESS

Does not Take Kindly to the Provisions of the Protocol.

MADRID, August 14, 10 a. m.—El Pais

to-day prints the text of the protocol by the United States and Spain with mourning borders and says: "Spain, without colonies, is reduced to the role of a third rate power."

Di Imparcial says: "Peace will not bring to Spain even the rest she so nuch needs after three years and a half of war."

El Nacion says bitterly: "If Spain had at least been vanquished only after furious and heroic struggle she coulresign herself. Pence with the United States will only be a momentary res pite from our misfortune."

pite from our misrortune."

El Liberal says the article in the protocol relating to the Philippines does
not indicate that anything good for
Spain will be fixed upon, and the question will not be settled favorably for

her. El Grobo (Ministerial) pines for peace between Spain and the United States, and says the communications on eastern questions which Day and Cambon have signed begin the first chapter in a new history of Europe.

El Tempo (Conservative) says: "Peace is an accomplished fact. The bitterness of defeat does not prevent us from seeing with satisfaction the end of the war."

from seeing with satisfaction the end of the war."

An order has been issued by the captain general of Madrid suspending the publication of the newspaper El Pais.

El Epeca says: "The peace is the saddest imposed since the treaty of Utrecht" and expresses doubt "if a government which has allowed itself to be dragged into a war will acquit itself well by negotiating peace."

THEY PICKED UP GOLD.

Another Alleged Discovery of a Rich Pinor Find in the Canadian Fields of the Klendike Ragion.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Aug. 10, via Seat-tie, Wash., Aug. 14.—What is regarded as a most important discovery of a rich placer diggings is reported to have be made at Pine creek, a small stream emptying into Atliu lake, a feeder of Lake Tagish. The discovery is located in the Northwest Territory of Canada.

The news of the discovery has can a great stampede from Juneau and other southeastern Alaska points, and it is estimated that at least 1,000 prospectors have started for the locality. As reported here, the find was made two years ago by George Miller, of this city, about the time the Klondike was made.
Miller allowed his discovery to remain
dormant and went to the Klondike.
Last June he returned and taking a few friends into his confidence revisited the place and staked out claims.

Walker Carter, who has just returned here from the diggings, says: "I saw four men shovel in twenty-six ounces in two days, one pan from bed rock containing four dollars. This was on dis-covery claim. Pine creek is about fifteen miles long and will average seventy-five feet in width. The current is very rapid. The diggings are what is known as "bar diggings," or summer placer. Discovery claim is about eight miles from the mouth of the creek. The bed rock is only five feet from the surface and is of a slate formation. Miller has five men at work shoveling into sluice boxes, and he pays them \$12 a day each, settling each night with dust

"The men are taking out \$50 a day to the man. The gravel shows from 20 to 150 colors. Captain Strickland, of the Canadian mounted police, and several other men are already on the ground and have staked claims for themselves and have staked claims for themselves and reserved the government claims. When I left thirty-three claims had been located and the balance of the creek is reserved by the Canadian government. When I was coming out to Juneau I met a large number of prospectors going into every bay along Tagish lake trying to locate the spot, which they had heard of, but whose location they did not know.

"The news has caused great excitement in Juneau, and every boat leaving, here is crowded with prospectors. The gold brought in from the new diggings is like that of the Klondike, very coarse but it is said to be worth \$3 an ounce more."

GOV. ATKINSON'S VIEWS

On the Protocol—The Only Danger That
fic can see.
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
CHARLESTON, W. Va. Aug. 14.—
Yesterday evening Governor Atkinson
gave your correspondent the following

signed statement as his opinion of the "Under the circumstances I regard the conditions of peace in the war with Spain as reasonably fair to both governments concerned in the controversy. The only danger I see in the settlement is the possibility of the commissioners allowing Spain to continue her unjust tyranical rule over the Philippine is-

lands, which in the adjustment she may The war would be, at best, a partial failure unless the inhabitants of those islands are guaranteed a better and more liberal form of government than Spain has hitherto given them. This important matter, I think, however, can properly be trusted to the commissioners."

Pather Kelfry's Promotion. pecial Dispatch to the Intelligencer. MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 14,—

Father H. J. McKelfry, paster of the St. Joseph's Catholic church, of this city, is to leave here and take charge of St. Patrick's church, of Richmond, Virginis.
The position to which he is going is an irremovable one, which was made vacant by the death of Father Donohue.

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

A Gang That has Been Giving the Govern

tion has been received by Chief Wilkis, of the treasury secret service, of the ar-rest Friday and yesterday, at Detroit, Mich., of a gang of counterfeiters whose operations have given the gover considerable trouble. They are Charles, Edward and David Johnson, Charles and Edward were arrested on Friday on the charge of passing counterfeit quarters, and this was followed up yes terday by the arrest of David and a search of the premises, where the cour terfeiters' outfit was secured. Chief Wilkie regards the arrest as an impe tant one, as he identifies the men with issues of the Hancock and Windom \$3 counterfeits which have been circulated freely in the west and also in the east freely in the west and also in the east during the last eight years. There were also taken fifty \$2 Hencock and 500 Windom \$2 bills, the latter being regarded as the best all around counterfeit which made its appearance up to the discovery of the \$100 silver certificates in the spring of last year. The bureau officials at Detroit hope to accure the plates from which the note is printed.

Blovements of Steamships. HAVRE-Arrived: steamer La Tour-

ine, New York,

aine, New York,
SOUTHAMPTON — Arrived: Barbadoes, New York, for Bremen, and proceeded. Salled: Friedrich Der Grosse
from Bremen, New York,
QUEENSTOWN — Sailed: Umbris,
from Liverpool for New York,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 14.—Arrived: Steamer Rhynland, Liverpool
NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Arrived: La
Normandie, Havre.

Weather Percent for To-day.

Weather Ferecast for To-dar.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, purily cloudy weather; light to fresh southeast to south winds.

Lucal Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schnenf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 68 3 p. m. 84 9 a. m. 73 7 p. m. 80 12 m. 84 Weather—Fair,

SUNDAY.

7 a. m. 70 | 2 p. m. 88

9 a. ml. 75 | 7 p. m

12 m. 87 | Wengper-Fair.